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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
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WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Our estimated foreign population is not far below 14,000,000.

Illinois is probably the only state in the Union in which forest trees are increasing.

The credit of New York city is good enough to enable it to borrow money at 2½ per cent.

There are nearly 6,000,000 acres of waste land in England which are capable of being cultivated.

Professor Sousa, who leads the famous Washington Marine Band, says that America has no national air.

Statistician Poor computes the funded indebtedness of the railroad companies of this country at $4,624,035,023.

It is stated as a fact that Ohio has 40,373 white voters unable to write; Pennsylvania, 65,985, and New York, 76,715.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is making arrangements, announces the Boston *Cultivator*, for the introduction in this country of new varieties of wheat to take the place of those which have deteriorated.

In an article on the crops of the present year the London *Times* says: "The season has apparently been on the whole so favorable that it has been said at many points that 'if the weather had been specially ordered it could not have been better.'"

The increase of railroad mileage in this country from 35,085, at the close of 1865, to 156 082, at the close of 1888, is another signal illustration, observes the New York *Mail and Express*, of the tremendous material development which the United States have enjoyed.

Calculations, based on the statistics of Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor, show that the workers only receive on an average but eight per cent of the fruits of their labor, the rest going to others in the shape of profits, interest, rents and taxes.

Fifty years ago there were probably not more than 90 000 to 100,000 acres of fruit land in Great Britain. In 1872, the date of the first reliable record, it had increased to nearly 170,000 acres, and Mr. Whitehead, a well-known authority, estimates the present acreage at about 214,000 acres.

"Says the New York Tribune: "The hackmen have at last found a friend—after making many enemies. The friend is A. B. Arthur, an eccentric farmer of Marion, Mo., who died in June. By his will he has bequeathed $50,000 to found a home for 'indigent hackmen.' The strangest circumstance in relation to the will is, that there are few hackmen in that portion of Missouri. The relatives of Mr. Arthur, of course, intend to contest the will on the ground that he was not in his right mind when he made it."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that Edward Atkinson is "away off" when he says that "about the only permanent result of the Centennial was a general improvement, if improvement it may be called, in the style of furnishing dwelling-houses." It declares that one of the most valuable results of the Centennial was the improvement of the school system of the country, the development of art education, science teaching and manual training, and that the exhibition was also a great stimulus to invention, and led to improvements in the manufacture of textile fabrics and in all the so-called art industries.

It has passed into a commonplace, remarks the New York *Tribune*, that steam and steel have revolutionized the American way of living. Nowhere is the commonplace better demonstrated than in a glance at the fruit trade of today in contrast with that of 30 years ago. Then, it is safe to say that, excluding tropical products, New York's area of supply lay within a radius of 300 miles about it. Now the fruiterer has, if not the world for his parish, pretty well the whole United States, to say nothing of Canada and the West Indies. Though orchards, vineyards and busy fields near at hand have grown and multiplied amazingly, the city itself has outgrown this capacity and is yearly seeking out new regions to supply what it may devour.

It is stated that at least 10,000 of the pensioners of the United States are men who every five years get artificial legs free of cost from the government. Next year will be the time for a new deal. The allowance for artificial legs is $75 for each one, renewable every five years, with traveling expenses to and from the place of purchase. One man from Idaho, who came East four years ago to be supplied, cost the government upward of $400 for the outfit and traveling expenses. It is estimated that the United States Treasury will in 1890 disburse a million and a half on this account, and the makers of artificial limbs in various cities are hunting up the list and competing with each other at a lively rate for the patronage of the legless soldiers.

Old Age.

When on the furrowed cheeks of Age
Care's hollow wrinkles show,
The old man turns his life's last page
With trembling hand and slow.
Dark lower the skies; in every sound
Death's mournful dirge he hears;
And wearily the days go round,
The weeks, the months, the years.
The lady of his love, alas!
Hath closed her gentle eyes,
With but one tiny tuft of grass
To show him where she lies.
"Old wife of mine!" he whispers low,
"Above thy grave I see
The star of Faith whose beams I know,
Shall guide me soon to thee!"

WON AT SIGHT.

We had been upon the Mediterranean station for about a year, when our commander ordered the ship to head for Marseilles.

I was then a young midshipman, and enjoyed the leave on shore in a foreign port with boyish delight. There were six in our mess, and we managed to get shore leave so as to be together, when it was possible to do so. This was the case one fine Sunday in the month of December, as mild and summer-like in the south of France as a New England May day.

The singular experience of one of our number I have often told since about the mess table or camp fire, but have never put it into print.

We were strolling on the square known as Le Cours St. Louis, a sort of permanent flower market, where the women sit enthroned in tent-like stalls of wood, encircled by their bright, beautiful and fragrant wares, while the manner of arranging the stalls, so that the vender sits raised some six feet in the air, gave a novel effect to the scene.

We watched with special delight these black-eyed, black-haired and rosy-cheeked girls, the blush of health in their faces fairly rivalling that of their scarlet flowers. With busy fingers they arranged in dainty combinations the vivid and delicate colors, relieved by fresh green leaves and trailing vines of smilax, while we young middies joked pleasantly with them and bought fabulous quantities of bouquets.

While we were idling away the hour in Le Cours St. Louis, with these roguish and pretty flower venders, we were all thrown into a state of amazement and curiosity by the appearance of a young girl of about 17, who rushed among us with a startling speed, and who, hardly pausing to regain her breath, said, in excellent English:

"You are Americans, and I trust, gentlemen. Is there one among you who will marry me?"

"We will all marry you," was the instant response, accompanied by hearty laughter.

"Ah, you are in sport, but I am in earnest. Who will marry me?"

There seemed to be no joke after all. The girl was positively in earnest and looked at one and all of us as coolly, yet earnestly, as possible.

"Here, Harry," said one who was rather a leader among us, and addressing Harry, "you want a wife," and he gave our comrade a slight push toward the girl.

For some singular reason Harry took the matter much more in earnest than the rest of us, and regarded the newcomer with a most searching but respectful glance. Approaching her he said:

"I do not know exactly what you mean, but I can understand by your expression of face that you are quite in earnest. Will you take my arm and let us walk to one side?"

"Yes; but I have no time to lose," and taking his arm, they walked away together.

We looked upon the affair as some well-prepared joke, but were a little annoyed at the non-appearance of Harry at our rendezvous on the quay. Our leave expired at sunset, and we dared not wait for him, as Captain D—— was a thorough disciplinarian, and we didn't care to provoke him and thus endanger our next Sunday's leave.

On board we went, therefore, leaving Harry on shore. When we reported the question was, of course, asked where Midshipman B—— was, to which query we could return no proper answer, as we really did not know. He knew perfectly well that we must all be at the boat landing just before sunset. It was plain enough to us all that there was trouble brewing for our messmate.

Harry did not make his apperance until the next day at noon, when he pulled to the ship in a shore boat, and, coming on board, reported at once to the captain, who stood upon the quarter deck, and asked the privilege of a private interview.

The circumstances connected with the absence of Harry were very peculiar, and as he was one of the most correct fellows on board, his request was granted by the captain, who retired to his cabin, followed by the delinquent. After remaining with the commander for nearly an hour, he came out and joined us.

"What is the upshot of it, Harry?" we asked.

"Well, lads, I'm married — that's all."

"Married!" asked the mess, in one voice.

"Tied for life!" was the answer.

"Hard and fast!"

"Irrevocably."

"To that little craft you scudded away with!"

"Exactly. As good and pure a girl as ever lived," said Harry, earnestly.

"W-h-e-w!" whispered one and all.

"How did Old Neptune let you off?" we all eagerly inquired—that being the name the captain went by on board.

"He is hard on me," said Harry, seriously. "What do you think he demands, lads?"

"Can't say; what is it?"

"If I don't resign, he will send me home in disgrace." That's his ultimatum."

"W-h-e-w!" again from all hands.

"Let's get up a petition for Harry," suggested one.

"It's of no use, lads, I know he means what he says. He has given me a while to think it over."

It was all up with Harry.

Capt. D—— was a severe, but an excellent officer, and he had only given the delinquent the alternative of resigning or being sent home in disgrace. The fact that he had got married in the manner he described, in place of palliating matters, only aggravated the captain beyond measure. He declared it was a disgrace to the service, and a breach of propriety not to be overlooked.

Harry told us his story in a desultory manner, interrupted by many questions and ejaculations, but which we will put into a simple form for the convenience of the reader.

Julie Meurice was the orphan child of a merchant, who had been of high-standing during his life, and who left a handsome fortune to endow his daughter on her wedding day, or, if not married before, she was to receive the property on coming to the age of 20 years. Her mother had died in her infancy, and the father, when she was 10 years of age, placed her in a convent to be educated, where she remained until his death, which occurred suddenly, six months previous to the period of our sketch.

After his death Julie became the ward of her uncle, by the tenor of her father's will, and the period of her educational course having just closed at the convent, Hubert Meurice, the uncle, brought her home to his family circle. Madame Meurice, it appears, was a scheming, calculating woman, and knowing that Julie would be an heiress, she tried every way to promote her intimacy with her own son, who was an uncouth and ignorant youth of 18 years without one attractive point in his character.

Hubert Meurice, the uncle of Julie, was a sea captain, whose calling carried him much away from his home. During his absence his wife treated Julie with the utmost tyranny, even keeping her locked up in her room for days together, telling her that when she would consent to marry her son, Hubert, she would release her and do all she could to make her happy. But to this Julie could not consent. Imprisonment even was preferable to accepting her awkward and repulsive cousin.

One day she overheard a conversation between her aunt and her hopeful son, wherein the mystery of her treatment was solved.

The boy asked his mother what was the use of bothering and importuning Julie so.

"If she doesn't want to marry me, mother, drop the matter. I like Julie, and she would make me a nice little wife, but I don't want her against her will."

"You are a fool," said the mother. "You know nothing about the matter. Her father's will endows her with a fortune at her marriage, even if it be at 17, just her present age. At 20 she receives the fortune at any rate. Now, don't you see if you marry her we are all fixed for life?"

"Does Julie know about the money?" he asked.

"No, of course not."

"It's a little sharp on her," said the boy.

"I'm looking out for you," said the mother.

"Just so," mused the hopeful.

"I am resolved that she shall marry you, and that is why I keep her locked up, so that she may not see some one she would like better."

"Lots of money, eh? Well, mother, let's go in and win. When shall it be?"

"It must be at once."

"The sooner the better."

"Your father is expected home next week. I want you to be married before he returns. He approves of it, but is a little too delicate about pressing matters so quickly. I know that no time is like the present time, so I have been making arrangements to bring this about immediately."

This was enough for Julie. She understood the situation fully now, and saw that her aunt would hesitate at nothing. The poor child feared her beyond description and had yielded to her in everything, save this one purpose of her marriage with Hubert.

Julie was a very gentle girl; one upon whom her aunt could impose with impunity. She had no idea of asserting her rights, much less of standing up for them. But she was thoroughly frightened now, and resolved to escape at any cost from the tyranny which bound her. No fate could be worse she thought than to be compelled to marry that coarse, vulgar and repulsive creature.

Yes, she would run away at once The poor child—for she was little more—had not asked herself where she should go. She had no other relations that she knew of in the world, and the isolated life she had always led had caused her to form no intimacies, or even to make friends with those of her own age. Indeed with this prospective fortune, yet she was virtually alone and unprotected, and without a relation whom she did not look upon as her enemy.

The next day after Julie had heard this information was Sunday, the gayest day of the week in Marseilles, and, fortunately, Julie succeeded in making her escape from her aunt's house. Still undecided where to go, and in her desperation fearing that at any moment she might be seized and carried back, she had wandered into the flower market, where she came upon us, already described.

As she explained to Harry afterward, she was intent only upon escape, and believed this to be her last chance. When she saw a half dozen young Americans, who seemed perfectly respectable, the idea that positive safety lay only in marriage dawned upon her, and she actually ran toward us, as we have related, the moment the thought developed itself.

Harry became more and more impressed with Julie's story as they walked along, while he was delighted by her innocent beauty and manifest refinement. It was all like a dream, almost too romantic for truth. Our "fate" sometimes comes to us in this singular fashion, he thought. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Suddenly he turned to her and said:

"Dare you trust me with your happiness?"

She looked at him thoughtfully with her soft, pleading eyes. Her brain was very busy; she remembered what awaited her at home, what had driven her thence, and then, in reply to his sober question, she put both of her hands into his with child-like trust.

They wandered on. Julie had always plenty of money in her purse, and they strolled into a little chapel on their way, where they found a young clergyman, who could not resist their request to marry them, and so, though reluctantly and advising proper delay, he performed the marriage ceremony, aided by the sexton and his wife, who each received a Napoleon.

As an inducement, Harry had also told the clergymen that he was just going to sea, and that he must be married before he sailed, that not even one hour was to be lost.

Julie came out of the chapel the wife of Harry B., who went with her to the Hotel du Louvre. From here he sent a pressing note to the American Consul, who came to him early the next morning, and by the earnest persuasion of Harry, the consul agreed to take the young wife to his own house, until matters should be settled as it regarded their future course. In the consul's house, Julie found a pleasant and safe retreat for the time being.

Whatever might be said with regard to the propriety of the young folk's conduct, it could not be undone. They were irrevocably united as husband and wife. Harry was forced, however, to resign his commission. By the aid of the Consul, Julie's rights in relation to her fortune under her father's will were fully realized, and she came almost immediately with her young husband to America.

Harry B., by means of proper influence once more entered the navy, the second time as lieutenant, and now wears a captain's epaulets.—*New York News.*

Steamship Mail Sorters.

The railroad companies in this country have attached to their mail trains a postal car in which the mails are sorted while on the way to their destination, thereby saving time and labor in the postoffices and facilitating delivery at the end of the journey. This system has been found to work with great advantage to the postal service, as well as to those engaged in correspondence.

It is now proposed that the various foreign steamships bringing mails to this country, or taking them hence, shall have a clerk on board, whose duty it shall be during the voyage to sort the mails according to a recognized schedule, so that on reaching the point of distribution the time and labor required for the sorting shall not be necessitated. Should the countries in the Postal Union agree to such a plan, the time required for the distribution of the mail matter will be much shortened. To the mercantile community this is expected to be of great advantage, as it will often enable merchants to reply to their correspondents by earlier mails and facilitate many business transactions.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Seldom Encouraged.

Rev. Primrose: "Your mother must take a great interest in you, my little boy. Does she always praise you when you do good?"

Little Johnnie: "Naw. She never pats me on the back except when she thinks I'm choking."—*Epoch.*

DIAMOND FIELDS.

A Natal Millionaire Tells About the Precious Stones.

Their First Discovery, and How They are Obtained.

John Agnew, a wealthy resident of Natal, who recently arrived in this country, gave a reporter for the New York Times an interesting account of life and business in the diamond fields. "The centre of business in the diamond fields," he said, "is Kimberly, a city of over 60,000 inhabitants. It has excellent police and sanitary regulations, and is situated on table land in the midst of a sterile sandy plain, about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is exceedingly cold in winter, and it is not unusual to find Kaffirs who have been drinking heavily at night frozen to death in the streets in the morning. The city is surrounded by the four principal diamond mines—the Kimberly, the Old De Beers, the Dutoit Span, and the Bultfantine.

"Everbody in and about Kimberly is in the diamond business. There is no agriculture. Provisions are brought from Natal or Cape Town or by the Boers in wagons three or four hundred miles overland. Going there from Natal you travel about 300 miles by rail and 300 miles by wagon. Nobody is allowed to sell diamonds in Kimbery without a license, and nobody is allowed to buy them without a permit. If a stranger is found with a rough diamond in his possession without a permit he is arrested, taken before a magistrate and is liable to be sent to jail for three years. I came very near being caught that way myself on my first visit. I had bought a nine-carat diamond from a broker whom I knew very well, when he asked me if I had a permit. I told him no and he replied: 'Here is your money; give me back the diamond. We will both get into trouble.' Then I got a permit. The diamonds are taken now from a stratum of blue clay 800 feet below the surface. This clay, which is always as hard as a rock, is brought up in blocks and broken upon vast uncovered platforms. Some of the larger diamonds are found in the breaking up. The work is done by natives, who are divided into gangs of six, with a white overseer for each gang. Both the overseers and the men get a percentage on the diamonds they find, as well as fixed wages. When the natives quit work or come up from the mines they are stripped and searched, and even their mouths are examined. After the clay has been broken upon the platform it is sprinkled with water and allowed to dry in the sun. Then it crumbles and is taken to the washers.

"You remember, of course, how the diamond fields were discovered. It was in 1869, I think, or thereabouts, that a Hottentot child playing in the sand found a bright stone. Its father carried the stone to a Dutch trader near the coast, who gave him an old wagon, some oxen and goats for it. The Dutchman carried it to Cape Town and sold it for £5000. That stone was the famous Star of Africa, afterward purchased by the Prince of Wales for, I think, £30,000. It was found on the plains about thirty miles from Kimberly. J. B. Robertson, now one of the richest men in South Africa, was then a peddler. He went into the interior shortly after the discovery of that stone and returned with handfuls of diamonds. Then followed the rush to the diamond fields."

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's Romance.

A romance that has the charm of fiction about it, is told of Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, the wife of the famous New York millionaire. She was at Newport, R. I., after her father had lost his money, with some friends, when the announcement that the rich son of William H. Vanderbilt would arrive that evening was made. Of gowns she had but few—most of them had been worn, and she did not think that she could make an impression on any man if only she had a frock to wear. One of her friends volunteered to lend her a yellow silk. With great delight it was accepted; but the beauty's eyes filled with tears, and her lips quivered with disappointment, when she discovered that on one side of the bodice and far down on the skirt extended a white stain. But was this to daunt a spirited girl? Certainly not. When the time came, and the gown was put on, she took a black lace shawl, that by some mistake had been put among her things, draped it about her in Spanish fashion, fastening it about the head and on one shoulder with amber pins. An admirer had sent her a bunch of yellow roses, and with these and her black fan her costume was complete. She came, she saw, and she conquered. The wicked friend never forgave her her success in hiding the defects of the gown, or the lovely picture she presented when she stood before Mr. Vanderbilt, and the lookers on could read the admiration in his eyes. I don't know whether this story is true or not; it was told me and vouched for, and I like to think that, Cinderella like, the maid of the nineteenth century can, if she will, find her Prince.—*New York Granhic.*

Names of Plants.

The number of countries which have contributed their quota to the nomenclature of English plants is legion. Beginning with France we have the dent de lion—lion's tooth—whence we derive our dandelion. The flower-de-luce, again, which Mr. Dyer thinks was a name applied to the iris, comes to us through the French fleur de Louis—tradition asserting that this plant was worn as a device by King Louis VII. of France. Buckwheat is derived from the Dutch word bockweit, and adder's tongue from a word in the same language, adde stong. In like manner the name tulip is traceable to the word thonlyban in the Persian language—signifying a turban. So, too, our English word lilac is nothing more than an anglicized form of another word in the Persian tongue, viz., lilag. A large number of plants owe their names to those by whom they were first discovered and introduced into other climes. The fuchsia stands indebted for its name to Leonard Fuchs, an eminent German botanist, and the dahlia was so named in honor of a Swedish botanist named Dahl. A long list of plant names might be formed which bear what might be termed animal and bird prefixes—as, for example, horse beans, horse chestnuts, dog violets and dog roses; cats' faces, a name applied to the plant known to botanical students as the viola tricolor; cat's eyes, veronica chamæ lrys; cats' tails and catkins. The goose grass is known to the country people in Northamptonshire as pig tail, and in Yorkshire a name given to the fruit of the oratægus oxyacantha is bull horns. Many plant names have been suggested by the feathered race, particularly goose tongue, cuckoo buds (mentioned by Shakspeare), cuckoo flowers, stork's bill and crane's bill. One of the popular names of the arum is "parson in the pulpit" and a Devonshire term for the sweet scabriosis is "mournful widow." The campion is not infrequently called "plum pudding," and in the neighborhood of Torquay it is not unusual to hear fir cones spoken of as "oysters."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Hay For New York.

Nobody knows just how many horses there are in New York, but a glance at the hay that is devoured every year in this town would surprise almost anybody. Two and a half million bales of hay are wheeled into the city every twelvemonth, and the cry for more is beginning to be heard. About a quarter of a century ago the counties along the Hudson River, south of Albany, were able to furnish the city with all the hay it needed, and twenty-five barges made weekly trips for forty weeks of the year to bring the crop to market. Now it comes from every part of the state and Ohio and Indiana are called upon to help supply the demand. Hay comes from even as far west as Kansas. When it finally brings up on Manhattan Island after its travels it is classified into three grades and the price is adjusted to the quality. The average value is about fifteen dollars a ton, and of course the biggest part of it is gathered in by the street railway companies. More than $16,000 worth of hay arrives every day and most of it comes in over the Western railroads. Suppose all the hay that is eaten here in a year were piled up in Madison Square what a mountain it would make! It would open the eyes of everybody to the size of our equine population.—

Queer London Names.

Queer names certainly are found in the London, England, general registry of births, at Somerset House. For example, young scions of the families of Bath, Lamb, Jordan, Dew, Dear, and Smith are christened respectively Foot, Pascal, River, Morning, Offspring, and Smith Follows. Mr. Cox called his son Arthur Wellesly Wellington Waterloo. Mr. Jewett, a noted huntsman, named his Edward Byng Tally Ho Forward. A mortal that was evidently unwelcome is recorded as "One Too Many." Another of the same sort is "Not Wanted James." Children with six to ten names are frequent, but probably the longest name in the world, longer than that of any potentate, is attached to the child of Arthur Pepper, laundryman. The name of his daughter, born 1883, is Anna Berths Cecelia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Tereza Ulysis (sic) Venus Winfred Xenophon Yetty Zeus Pepper—one title precisely for every letter of the alphabet.—*Chicago Herald.*

Pay of Chinese Servants.

A rich man's servant in China gets no salary, yet many are the applicants; while big salaries are paid to servants of the common people, but few make applications. The perquisites of the former often more than triple the salaries of the latter, which is the sole reason of these differences. To encourage honesty and sincerity confidential clerks and salesmen in all branches of industry receive an annual net percentage of the firm's business, besides their regular salary.

The coal cart with a portable chute may increase the size of the cart, but it does not materially increase the weight of the average ton.

Five Words May Ruin a Town.

It is reported that the Chesapeake and Ohio railway company are about to move their immense car and engine shops, employing 1200 men, from Huntington, W. Va., to St. Albans, a small town in Kanawha county. Forty acres of land have been purchased at St. Albans on which to erect a plant. The cause of the removal is that recent litigation has declared void a deed for the land upon which the present shops stand. The suit involved $150,000.

In 1870, when Huntington, now a town of 9000 people, was farm land, James Laidley, attorney for C. P. Huntington, the noted railroad man, bought all the land upon which Huntington now stands. In this tract was one piece of 240 acres belonging to a Mrs. Pennybacker. Some time after a flaw was found in the acknowledgement of Mrs. Pennybacker, the effect of which was to give her a title in fee to the land. Laidley representing to her that she had but a dower interest, bought it for a small amount, and claiming title to the entire tract brought suit to recover it from the purchasers, who had in the meantime secured it. The suit went against Laidley in all the courts, and then Mrs. Pennybacker finding she had been deceived entered suit against Laidley to recover her land and succeeded. She now owns nearly all the land upon which the town is built in the tract used by the Cleveland and Ohio shops, valued at $150,000.

The mistake in the acknowledgment which will result in the collapse of Huntington, as the railroad shops supported the town, was a simple one. The acknowledgement read, "Sarah H. G. Pennybacker acknowledges that she has signed, &c.," while it should have read, "acknowledges it to be her account and she has signed, &c." The omission of these five words is likely to destroy a flourishing town.—*New York Herald.*

Trees on a Court House.

Greensburgh, Ind., has long been noticed for the singular phenomenon of the trees growing on the Court House tower. The first tree made its appearance in 1864—a tiny green shoot on top of the tower—and was the cause of much wonder and interest. Its development was eagerly watched, and as its steady growth continued it became known as the Lone Tree. As years passed the tree grew and assumed greater and more graceful proportions and flourished in spite of its lofty position, exposed to the wind and storm. Other trees have since made their appearance on different sides of the tower, until there are now seven, which, with their bright green foliage showing in pretty contrast against the dull white stone, make a charming picture, outlined against the blue sky. During the repairs of the Court House now in progress a scaffolding was built around the tower, and the removal of the trees discussed. An examination was made and the largest tree reported to be 6½ inches in circumference and 5 feet 10 high. No damage was being done by them, and it was decided to allow them to remain, as the crevice in the stone roofing made by the roots of the trees show an opening of only 1¼ inches. The tower is 133 feet high, of solid masonry, and how the trees find nourishment to sustain them is a matter of great wonder.

Fight Between An Oyster and Fish.

One old fisherman tells of a fight between a big oyster and a little fish which he saw last season. It was a fight "to a finish,' and one the like of which he never saw before. The young starfish approached the open oyster and slowly settled down upon it. The shell sprang together with a snap and the fish, which had settled upon it with five rays, bobbed suddenly up with only four. The oyster again dropped his blinds and awaited a second attack. He didn't have to wait long. Slowly the fish began to drop until he was again a-straddle of the oyster, when a repetition of the former sound occured, and he now had three rays instead of five. Three times more this was enacted and then the fish keeled over, dead.

Astounding Ignorance.

Speaking of the small circle in which even the greatest move, Lord Beaconsfield used to tell the story that Napoleon I., a year after he became Emperor, was determined to find out if there was any one in the world who had not heard of him. Within a fortnight the police of Paris had discovered a woodchopper at Montmartre, within Paris, who had never heard of the revolution, nor the death of Louis XVI., nor of the Emperor.—*London Standard.*

A Peculiar Gas Well Accident.

A peculiar accident occurred at a gas well near Anderson, Ind. The well is a phenomenal one, and has so far defied all attempts to pack it. Henry Loffner, one of the drillers, while passing the well extended his arm some two or three feet from its mouth, but directly over it, when the force of the gas blew his arm to a perpendicular position with such violence as to dislocate it at the shoulder.

Cabby—Where are you going, sir? Bjackson—None of your business. Just drive there, and stop asking impertinent questions.

Remember Me.

When shadows o'er the earth are creeping,
And stars peep through the skies,
When birdlings in their nests are sleeping,
And nature slumbering lies,
And when the midnight moon is shining
Across the tranquil sea,
O, thou for whom my soul is pining,
Remember me!

And when the rosy morn is coming
Across the eastern hills,
And blithe birds wake, and bees are humming,
And nature's great heart thrills!
When all the happy world is waking,
To glad activity,
O, thou for whom my heart is breaking,
Remember me!

And through the daylight's changing hours,
The quiet rest at noon;
When lingering kisses warn the flowers
They must be closing soon,
And when the golden sun is setting
In peaceful majesty,
O, thou for whom my heart is still regretting,
Remember me!

At morning, midnight, noon and even,
At every time or place,
When winter's icy blasts are driven
In springtime's budding grace,
When summer decks the world with beauty,
When dear leaves strew the lea,
O, thou whose least wish is still my duty,
Remember me!

—*Dan Shelton in Courier-Journal.*

HUMOROUS.

The man who is right is seldom left.

Some strong holes—Safe deposit vaults.

A wild bore—trying to get oil out of a solid rock.

A cheeky baby at night is athletic; it can raise the house.

The good die young. This is particularly true of ducks.

Corn always comes up quickest about the time young crows begin to fly.

In poultry circles the old hen generally proves her good standing by her setting.

A sea captain who is the most wreckless is the one who ought to receive the biggest salary.

One of the interesting experiments in popular chemistry is when a youth feeds his flame with ice cream.

It does not necessarily follow that a sailor is a small man because he sometimes sleeps on his watch.

Munchausen F. Gulliver (who has been relating an incident)—"You look surprised!" Faxon Trueman—"Yes; I know it's true."

Emma—"Your hat is perfectly charming, and it suits you so well." Marie—"Oh, yes; but if you only knew what a fearful fainting fit it cost me!"

Mrs. Gazzam (to her daughter)—Mabel, you should keep an eye on Mr. Looker. He's a splendid catch. Mr. Gazzam—What club does he catch for?

A company has been organized in Philadelphia "to bury its subscribers on the installment plan." But no man wants to be buried in installments, unless he is the victim of some uptown blasting contractor.

Rest for Weariness of Body or Brain.

A tramp knows what it is to be leg-weary, a farm laborer to be body-weary, a literary man to be brain-weary and a sorrowing man to be soul-weary. The sick are often weary, even of life itself. Weariness is generally a physiological "ebb-tide," which time and patience will convert into a "flow." It is never well to whip or spur a worn-out horse, except in the direst straits. If he mends his pace in obedience to the stimulus, every step is a drop drawn from his life-blood. Idleness is not one of the faults of the present age; weariness is one of its commonest experiences. The checks that many a man draws on his physiological resources are innumerable; and, as these resources are strictly limited, like any other ordinary banking account, it is very easy to bring about a balance on the wrong side. Adequate rest is one kind of repayment to the bank, sound sleep is another, regular eating and good digestion another.

One day's holiday in the week and one or two months in the year for those who work exceptionally hard usually bring the credit balance to a highly favorable condition; and thus with care and management physiological solvency is secured and maintained. But a physiological fortune is as good a thing, or even a better thing, than a money fortune. Stored resources, well invested, keep the mind easy and the body youthful. If, however, a man have not these, but only enough of strength to go on steadily from day to day, he should watch carefully against excessive weariness. A feeling of prostration is the dark thunder cloud that portends a change in the atmosphere. Health, like weather, may "break;" and when once it is broken nobody knows when the barometer will mark "set fair" again. Weariness, coming on in the ordinary course of work, without any special and temporary cause, is Nature's demand for an immediate holiday. The horse is tired. He does not want the whip, but a month's run in a quiet and abundant pasture. As nothing in the world can properly satisfy hunger except food, so no drug or stimulant of any kind except rest can restore the weary to energy and health. The doctor's tonic is a very good thing in its way, but it will no more act as a substitute for rest than a glow-worm's light will serve the same purpose as the moon.—*The Hospital.*

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE CASE OF TANNER.

The retirement of "Corporal" Tanner from the Pension Bureau was inevitable. He demonstrated that he was not the man for so responsible a position. A brave soldier, an indomitable worker and a self-made man, he deserved great credit for his success in life. But he unfitted himself for the delicate duties committed to his charge by giving away to his impulses, good though they were, rather than to mature as well considered reason. And then, too, he had the unfortunate habit of speaking when he should not speak, and of saying things that had better be left unsaid.

While there are those who make the resignation of Mr. Tanner, after a few months service, a text for reviling the Administration, others will see in the prompt action of President Harrison the best proof of his intentions to elevate and purify the public service. Had President Cleveland been equally brave of heart he would have promptly retired from his Cabinet the Arkansas statesman as soon as it was revealed that he was so deeply involved in the notorious Pan-Electric scandal.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

Protection completes society. It contemplates a people doing all they can for themselves, Free trade gives the cheapest labor and cheapest capital the advantage. Free trade makes nations specialists. Absolute free trade would make Americans producers of food and Great Britain America's workshop. Protection has been bringing the consumer to the field, and gradually making a larger home market for farm products. While new lands were being annually plowed up we continued to have a surplus of cereals. Soon all our land will be under cultivation and protection will cause non producers of food so to increase that the home market will require all, Protection, then, is the hope of ultimate home consumption of farm crops,

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

In the early history of the National Agricultural Department, its annual reports, from their dry and uninteresting character, were considered a nuisance and were generally ridiculed. The bad name which they obtained has continued to attach to them, And many persons consider it no favor or compliment for a Member of Congress to send them a copy,

But talent and enterprise have combined with the ablest scientific writers and artists in embellishing, until it is a valuable scientific work. It has been improving every year, and we have missed it the past four years from our library. We hope to receive it hereafter.

The general business outlook is improving. Nearly every industry in the West seems to be flourishing, and the East is steady and trustworthy, with a healthful, strong action. The signs of prosperity are apparent almost everywhere, Said one of the leading business men of New York the other day: "The magnitude of the trade of the country was never before equalled, and it is doubtful if, at any former time, the merchant of this country were more prosperous or so well able to meet their obligations at maturity."

It is about time to call the Free Traders to order. They have been chattering incessantly for some time about the failure of mills, and attributing those failures to the Tariff. Without free raw materials, they continually ask, how can those manufacturers live? Now the fact is that the largest and most important mills which have failed have been cotton mills, and they have free raw material—cheaper material, too, than the manufacture can command in any other country.

The process of examining the books of the Cleveland office-holders has disclosed the fact that bogus surveyors checks to the amount of $48,900 were allowed and paid. The worst thing disclosed against the last Republican administration, when its accounts were being squared, was the loss of that cent which was subsequently found on the Treasury floor.

The Republican partys history since the war has been practically the history of the United States. It reconstructed the Union, bought Alaska, resumed specie payments, and has originated every great measure of National policy since then, or which is in effect to-day,

The farmer who uses his brains as well as his muscles in his daily work will succeed. He should understand how to do everything on the farm, and if he entrusts his work to help this knowledge is especially needful.

The Democrats are not utterly hopeless. They are able to boast that the weather Bureau gave the country a larger proportion of pleasant days under Cleveland than it has under his Republican successor.

A FAMOUS ROADSTER.

In the section of country where the editor of the CAROLINIAN spent his boyhood days the highest type of horse was the road horse—and a very high type he was, too. Physically he was not a very large horse, as a rule, but there was a great deal of horse in him in spite of his lack of size. In the stable he weighed, it may be, only 900 pounds, and stood barely fourteen and a half hands nigh, but when you led him out of the stall after a good night's rest and began to put the harness on him he grew taller with every strap you buckled, and on the road he weighed a ton in strength.

The Morgans were the road horses par excellence in those days. They were handsome to look at, spirited and docile. They were tough and closely fibred. They had good, stout legs and strong stomachs. In color they were blacks and bays and chestnuts; good strong colors and pleasant to the eye. Their hair had the luster of health and breeding and the gleam of sunlight and starlight was in it. Now and then one was spiced with a pungent dash of temper, but they were never stubborn. Like a high bred woman their management called for intelligence and wisdom, good sense and affection, but granted these, and what "helpmeets" they made! To hold the reins on a frosty morning over a span of such roadsters was enough to make a man of correct religious conceptions keep saying "Hallelujiah" all the while!

Yes, the Morgans were the very embodiment of every quality and characteristic which is called for in a roadster. In them the poetry of equine nature and motion was visibly expressed and set to music. In action they made a heroic appearance, and their hoofs beat melody from the highway. In the words of an admirer, "In them was dash and shine and rythm. They struck the road with the same nervous stroke with which the pigeon in full career strikes the air, and like that tense winged courier of the sky they laughed at hills and mounted them with a dash of spirited flight."

A Missouri woman was recently badly injured by the bite of a bat. A South Carolina umpire was killed by a bat a week or so ago. Ex-Senator Riddlebergers numerous bats have turned him into a Democrat! Bats are dangerous.

A New Yorker says the great American hog has two legs. Yes, and you are quite as likely to find him under a nobby silk tile and a furlined overcoat as in rough and humble garb.

Farmers and gardeners should always save the best grains and vegetables for seed. Improvement goes forward by selection, natural or otherwise, and the rule is that like produces like.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1889.

The President and Mrs. Harrison returned to Washington this afternoon. This time they have come to stay, and the White House again becomes the center of public interest. The real work of the administration will now begin in earnest. To-morrow a meeting of the cabinet will be held to discuss a number of important matters, not the least of which will be who is to succeed Corporal Tanner as Commissioner of Pensions.

The President already has his message to Congress sketched in outline. The details will, of course, require many consultations with the members of his cabinet and the party leaders.

Representative Ben. Butterworth, the popular son of Ohio, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, was given a welcome home to-night that must have warmed his big heart to its innermost parts. At least three thousand people took part in the reception which was held in the old skating rink. Hon. S. S. Shellabarger delivered the address of welcome and a number of other gentlemen, including Senator Sherman, made short speeches. The reply of Mr. Butterworth was a gem in its way, and could have been made by few men so well. Mr. Butterworth will take the stump in Ohio for Governor Foraker in a few days. The reception was held under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association of this city.

Senator Sherman is urging the appointment of ex-representative Brown of Ohio as Commissioner of Pensions. He told Secretary Noble that the resignation of Mr. Tanner, owing to the peculiar and somewhat mysterious circumstances attending it, was doing the party much harm in Ohio, and that he thought the appointment of Mr. Brown would be the best means of restoring good feelings among the Ohio veterans.

Almost a quorum of the Senate has been in Washington during this week. The majority of the Senators were only here for a day or two, as they returned from their summer vacations, and had little to say on political matters. At least a dozen of the shrewdest newspaper men in town successively tackled Senator Quay for an interview but the junior Senator from the Keystone State knocked them out in one, two, three order without the slightest tumble. There are few men in public life harder to interview than Mr. Quay, and yet do man is easier to approach.

The return to this city of Commissioner Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission has started anew the fight in the present civil service law. Mr. Roosevelt is being more or less harshly criticised by republicans who believe the present civil service law to be a colossal humbug, and their number is legion, for having said in a newspaper interview that it would be party treachery for a republican congressman to attack on the floor of the House the present civil service law. Said a republican representative: "Mr. Roosevelt makes the mistake of thinking that those who oppose the present law are opposed to reform in the civil service. The great majority of those who are agitating the repeal of the present law are doing it because they have become satisfied that no reform has been or is likely to be effected by it. These men are in line with the best sentiment of the republican party in desiring a true reform in our civil service but they can see no good in continuing the present cumbersome and expensive law. Progress has ever been synonymous with the methods of the republican party, and in my opinion progress towards a better civil service demands the repeal of the present law. I was a working republican before Mr. Roosevelt ever cast a vote, and think the republicans in Congress can decide this question without any advice from either of the gentleman who are drawing $7,000 a year as Commissioner under this law."

Agricultural Exhibitions as Educational Institutions for the Farmer and his Family.

What are agricultural exhibitions held for? This is a question that is at once suggested by reading the above heading of this paper, and a question very few take the trouble to answer. Most of the farmers who take stock and produce to the shows take them for the purpose of trying to win the prize, and also to let their neighbors see what they have got.

Show day is the time for the farmers to get information concerning their business.

Whose fault is it that our exhibitions are not more educational to the farmer?

It is very hard to tell exactly whose fault it is, for it seems to be nobody's in particular, and yet it is partially the fault of almost everybody. In the first place, it is the farmer's lack of interest in his business, for if he would only take the interest in his that other people take in theirs, he would add greatly to the success of the fair, besides aiding himself.

How might a change be made so as to make them more educational, and what would be the educational advantages derived from them?

In the first place, let every farmer take a deep interest in the exhibition and do his best to make it more beneficial to his fellows.

Then let the farmer notice the peculiarities of the different breeds of horses so that he can tell which would be the best adapted to his locality. Again, when he visits the cattle he should take particular notice of them, so that if he had a good farm for darying he might select those cattle which would be likely to give the best returns, and if he intended to raise cattle for beef he could also make a selection in that particular line; or if he wanted a general purpose cow, here is his chance to select, for when you have a large herd of the same breed of cows you can at once see their leading characteristics much better than when only a single animal is examined; similarly with sheep and pigs.

The agricultural exhibition is chiefly for the farmer, but the family may also receive a great deal of benefit if they only will. The boys may follow the directions given to the father; and wife and girls may may find a great deal among the fancy work to interest and instruct them. They will also see patterns of fancy work that they can look at and copy when they get home, or they can see some nice way of putting up fruit; or perhaps in a chat with some exhibitor of butter they may learn of a better way of treating their cream to make good butter. There are many other ways that the family may be educated at the exhibition.

Agriculture after all is *the* business. We *must* have food and clothing, and that is really all any person gets, and these come from the farm.

It is the farmer that feeds the world. It is on his bounty we must rely. Then let us keep our eyes open to his value and assist him all we can. Let the farmer keep his eyes open when he attends the exhibition, and be on the alert for everything that will promote his cause. If he will do this and then make use of what he hears, he will receive an education that will be of more value to him than silver or gold, for no one can take it awry.

For these seasons the head of the family should allow the wife, sons and daughters to attend the annual fairs and let them learn something that will be of advantage to the farmer boy and that will aid the wife and girls in beautifying their own homes. The farmer that refuses to allow his family to go to the Annual Fair because it costs a little money is doing himself, his children and the community in which he resides an injustice; for he keeps knowledge and information from them that will elevate them in every way and through their elevation the section in which they live is benefited.

Let your children visit the coming Fair, October 23rd to 25th, at Elizabeth City, if you have not heretofore done so.

One of the "sweet graduates" in a neighboring town says the Sumter county, Florida, Times, read an essay on physiology, in which she said: "The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the chist and the stomick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chist contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stomick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

The largest county in the United States is Custer county, Montana, which contains 36,000 square miles, being larger in extent than the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Deleware and Rhode Island. One-tenth of our present population could find a means of livelihood in this one county, and theh it would not be so populous as Belgium,

NEW YORK LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, September 30, 1889

Our public schools which accomdate nearly 140,000 scholars are again in operation and the great libraries are opening. The Astor Library, which has been closed for some time, opened last week. It is one of the few great libraries of the world, and is famous not only for the number of its books, but also for the variety of its literary treasures. It contains 250,000 volumes and is free to everybody, but only during certain hours of the day.

The Cooper Institute classes open to-morrow. Nearly 3,200 pupils have been admitted to the various departments and applications have been filed by 1,000 others. The library and reading room has also reopened and will remain open on week days, Sundays and evenings. In this respect Cooper Institute is much more liberal than the Astor Library, which in turn is far ahead of the Lenox Library. The latter, which contains thousands of books and hundreds of rare historical treasures, besides its paintings, is practically a sealed book. A lot of red tape must be gone through with to even gain admission to the building. Among its other treasures are the original manuscript of George Washington's farewell address and the letter of Christopher Columbus announcing the discovery of America.

The Board of Health Inspectors have taken advantage of the wet weather, when all the residents of overcrowded districts would be at home, to make an investigation, and regulate the population of tenements according to the sanitary laws laid down by the Code, which requires 400 cubic feet for each person. The reductions are chiefly in the Italian districts—"Mulberry Bend" and "Little Italy." One house was found to contain 108 inhabitants, with a rear tenement equally crowded. They were each promptly reduced about one-third and if the order is violated arrests will follow promptly.

Our Weather Bureau is taking on some improvements of late, and among them is a hugh lamp which has just been erected on the top of the Equitable Building for the purpose of giving storm signals at night. It is placed 75 feet above the top of the building, is 4 feet in height, and will be lighted by electricity. The frames will be fitted with red and blue glass. The signal will be lit all night in stormy weather, and will be visible down the bay as far as the Narrows, through which all ocean and coast vessels enter New York harbor.

A Safe Investment

Is one that is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottle free at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

To look upon a bright, beautiful baby and remember that the only medicine it ever takes is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, certainly converts another family to the use of the remedy,

The sight of an ugly inflamed boil or sore, to say nothing of its dangerous tendency, should induce any sufferer to try Laxador, the infallible remedy for these troublesome blood disorders.

Mrs. Harrison, like the late Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, is a woman of exceptionally good common sense. When her guest, Gen. Tyner, was ailing and longed for some good home made bread, Mr. Harrison betook herself to the kitchen and made him some with her own hands. Mrs. Harrison's act in this instance stamps her as a representative American housewife, and a true woman who is far above the belittling pride of accidental station.

Logical reasoning and theories may convince a superficial observer, but earnest seekers after truth demand experimental, knowledge, found only in the testimony of those who have experienced the virtue of an article. For this reason the thinking world knows that B. B. B. (Botonic Blood Balm) excels all other blood purifiers, judging it as they do from convincing truths they see published from time to time.

STATE NEWS.

The Baptist State Convention will be held at Henderson, November 13th.

It has been determined by the Council of State to have work at once resumed on the Governor's mansion, and push the building as near to completion as the available funds will admit of.

Paul Pugh and Alonzo Knight of Camden county, who have been living in the city of New York for the past two or three years, and are mechanics by trade, and who have been geeting $3.50 per day, are now contractors and workidg about a hundred hands.

Mrs. Sarah T. Carrow, relict of Samuel T. Carrow, died at Alexander's, N. C., last Friday evening. Her son-in-law, U. S. Marshal J. B. Hill, was on his way to that place when she died. Her remains were taken to Washington, N. C., for interment.

The Marion Free Lance claims that Capt. J. S. Brown, of McDowell county, is the champion wheat grower of the State. His crop this year yielded 1,626 bushels. On ten acres he raised 444 bushels, an average of 44 2.5 bushels per acre, which is a splendid record.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. **Laxador** Cures Bilious Affections &c. Price 25 Cts. **Laxador**

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DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
Fragrant! Lasting!
PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

DID YOU KNOW IT?

Did you know catarrh is a blood disease? Well it almost invariably is, and frequently is a symptom of inherited blood poison. The tendency to catarrh may lay dormant in the system half a man's lifetime and then suddenly become active and the disease at once severe and troublesome.

N. C. EDWARDS, Lampassas Springs, Texas writes: "For over four years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of Nasal Catarrh. I was greatly annoyed with a constant roaring in my head and my hearing became very much impaired.

CATARRH The discharge from my nose was profuse and very offensive, and my general health impaired. I tried most all prominent physicians, but they did not cure me, and I used various advertised preparations without benefit.

I then sent to the drug store of T. E. Smith & Bro., and purchased B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment and satisfaction, the use of ten bottles has restored my general health, stopped the roaring sensation, entirely healed and cured the nasal catarrh, and I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative properties.

The business men of our town know of my case.'

W. A. PEPPER Fredonia, Ala., writes: "I cannot refrain from telling you what a glo-
CATARRH rious medicine you have. For two years my mother has suffered with a severe Catarrh of the head and ulcerated sore throat. She resorted to various remedies without effect, until she used B. B. B., which cured her catarrh, and healed her sore throat."

R. C. KINNARD & SON, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "One of our neighbors has been suffering from catarrh for several years, which resisted
CATARRH all treatment and medicine resorted to. We finally induced him to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and he was soon delighted with an improvement. He continued its use, and was cured sound and well."

Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders" sent free. (10)

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I offer the following property at private sale: A large two-story dwelling house, with 5 good rooms, with good cook room and dairy attached, with a neat yard and good garden, barn, stables and buggy house; also a new store house, two wells of water and one acre of land.

This property is situated in the village of Nixonton, in Pasquotank county, N. C., on a broad navigable sheet of water and only six miles from Albemarle Sound. There is an Academy and postoffice in the village and three churches near. A good opening for a Doctor or Merchant, or both. Price $800: $300 in cash and balance in one and two years.

W. A. PRICE.
Nixonton, N. C., Sept. 18, '89.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a judgement of the Superior Court of Dare County, at Spring term, 1889, I shall, on Tuesday, November 5th, at Manteo, Dare county, offer for sale the farm on Roanoke Island on which Jos. W. Etheridge formerly lived, adjoiniug the lands of B. F. Meekins, Willington Ward and others, containing 175 acres more or less.

Also at the same time and place the Fishery at Little Haul Over on Croatan Sound, formerly occupied and fished by J. W. Etheridge.

Two hundred dollars in cash will be required on the farm. The remainder at one and two years credit on note with interest from date, the title retained until the purchase money is paid in full.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
September 18, 1889 Trustee.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said decased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

But hustle right off and get the pick of the New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

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SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN
FRESH FISH,

GAME & TERRAPIN
30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,
Philadelphia, Pa.

S. L. STORER & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS
WHOLESAL ROGERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.
Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash
On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in his market.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co.'s shoes and publications and often make $20 a day." (Mr. H. GARRISON.)

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Monday took orders enough to pay for one cent $2.5." W. J. Hudson, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your albums at almost every house I call. My profits often make me $20 for a single day's work." Both these gentlemen quite as well as we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets equally good profits. Don't delay. Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many, so will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many, so will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Read—

On account of a forced manufacturer's sale **125,000 cabinet Photograph Albums** are to be sold to the people for **82 cents**. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet, Plush Chamois, 9 decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits and every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free; to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.

Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ADVERTISERS of others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in College, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

JACOB S[illegible]
The Great
Dress Goods
and
Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ICE AND COAL!
Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER
In Fruit Produce, Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, game &c. In Season
NO 5 S. DELEWARE AVE. M'KT
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting, Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt, Edenton, N. C.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your state sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C

SHAD GILL NETS.
We offer the best COTTON GILL NETS, we are capable of making with our long experience for 1890, and ask patrons to send in their kind orders as early as possible, so we can have time to carefully prepare them. Will deliver at time wanted.
WILLIAM STOWE,
Gloucester Net & Twine Co.,
may 8-6m. BOSTON

J. H. HARRIS.
—WITH—
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Commission Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH FISH.
14 FULTON MARKET,
NEW YORK
The sale of North Carolina Shad a Specialty, Stencils and Stationary on application.

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER
S. B. MILLER & CO,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?
NEW YORK.
Shad a Specialy

I CURE FITS!
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE.
I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

The attention of the [illegible] invited to this large and elegant [illegible] as has been added [illegible] to the telegraph and post office, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat [illegible]
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine home for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the travel ing public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL,
— HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph E. Long, Proprietor.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hacks to and from the Depot to Passengers stopping at the House.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner.
Fearing St. Back, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING and all Kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

PEERLESS DYES
ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS
FINE CLOTHS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING
PEERLESS DYES
46 Colors
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
ALSO
PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors.
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—3 Colors, 2 Colors.
PEERLESS SOLE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.
EXCELS ALL.

PERFUMES
—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAN'S
Sweet South
In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,
EACH 65 CENTS.
ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.
LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUREAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!
The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.
"Delicate as a rose bush. Lasting as the hills."
If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.
DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials,
Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
210 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Any book in the world furnished at publisher's price. Name books wanted. (Send stamp).
Metropolitan Press Agency, 45 Warren St., N. Y.

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IT PAYS TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR BUSINESS.
Portraits, and cuts of colleges, hotels, factories, machinery, &c., made to order from photographs. Send stamp for specimen sheets.
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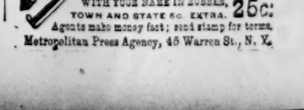

WITH YOUR NAME IN RUBBER, 25c.
TOWN AND STATE 50c. EXTRA.
Agents make money fast; send stamp for terms.
Metropolitan Press Agency, 45 Warren St., N. Y.

A

REMOVAL!

I have lately moved my entire stock from my old store on Fearing Street, head of Water Street, to the

Robinson Building

on east side Water St., formerly occupied by Sam Sherrick as a boot and shoe store, where I shall continue to carry

A Larger Stock

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

than any House in Town, and expect to offer them

VERY LOW

FOR

SPOT CASH

I intend to continue to be

The Leader Of Low Prices in

THIS CITY.

I think my old friends will remember me in the future as they have in the past, as I shall always do my very best to give them

Honest Goods

For

HONEST MONEY.

H. WEISEL,

WATTE STILL

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

☞The Fair only three weeks off.

☞It is stated that wild ... game in the Dismal Swamp this year is plentiful.

☞We learn that some white shad and herring are being caught in the vicinity of Nag's Head.

☞The general report about the sweet potato crop is that the yield is enormous this year.

☞Miss Lula Speight, of Hertford, left last week to take a course in the Art School of Boston.

☞At Hertford last week we saw two stalks of cotton, from the field of Mr. J. H. Parker, on which were 150 well developed bolls.

☞Thursday and Friday last were observed by every "orthodox" Jew as a sacred holiday. How strictly this marvelous race observe the rituals of their peculiar faith.

☞Messrs. W. D. Pruden, of Edenton, and Dennis Simmons, of Williamston, have been appointed delegates to the American Forestry Congress at Philadelphia on the 5th.

☞Hon. Elihu A. White is booked for an address at the State Fair, Tuesday October 15th, on "What are the best opportunities presented the Farmer in the Albemarle section."

☞Lieut. E. C. Chaytor having been transferred to a Revenue Cutter at New Orleans, the U. S. Life Saving Sloop "Alert" has been taken in charge by Lieut. W. A. Failing, who has been stationed at Mobile, Ala.

☞The Secretary has information that there will be more celebrated Horses at the Elizabeth City Fair than ever before. The word has gone out all along the line that the purses offered by this Fair are always promptly paid, and the tarfmen are coming.

☞The Elizabeth City Fair offers *more money* to the farmers and home industries than some claiming to be specially devoted to the farmers' interest. The Elizabeth City Fair has always stood by the farmers both in premiums, selection of judges and in other ways,

☞The State Superintendent of Public Instruction calls attention to the fact that the law requires that only the books on the State list shall be used in our public schools, the purpose being to secure uniformity. If attended to at once exchange of old books for the new ones can be made at special rates.

☞The Elizabeth City Fair, to be held on the 23, 24 and 25th days of October, will be a re-union of old friends and acquaintances—those who met and mingled together and compared notes, and had a pleasant time, at the Fairs of '86, '87 and '88. The Managers have encouragement sufficient to warrant the announcement that the Fair of '89 will be the best of all. Everybody come!

☞Among the special premiums at the Elizabeth City Fair, October 23, 24 and 25, are a fine gold pen by Louis Selig, the jeweler, for the best pensman; a barrel of Patopsco Superlative Flour by the G. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co., for the best loaf of bread baked from that brand; $5 for the best turnout, including horse, harness and buggy, and $5 for the best collection of fish.

☞The circulation of the CAROLINIAN has been and continues to be on the increase. It is now being read by a larger number of people in Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county than any other paper, and it now has more readers in the adjoining counties than ever before. As an advertising medium, especially to the merchants and business men of Elizabeth City, it has no superior. Rates will be made satisfactory.

☞That the town papers—the CAROLINIAN, the *Economist* and the *Falcon*—should favor and support the Elizabeth City Fair is natural and what is to be expected. An Elizabeth City institution, named and organized to benefit the town, and in its work and influence to promote the industrial interests of all the surrounding country, loyalty to the town as well as to the country impels them to give it their aid. And they do it voluntarily—do it because they believe it to be right.

☞What started the Elizabeth City Fair? Pluck. What has made it a success? Business tact and energy. Everybody hestitated, held back—even afraid to risk the money needed to start what everybody wanted to see started. At last a number of plucky and energetic men agreed to take the risk. They organized and established an institution that has already benefited the town and section. With their three years experience added to their pluck and energy they are planning to make their *fourth* still better than the precedidg ones.

☞Whiskey, mortgages ... chief enemy of ... cigars and chattle are the ruin of many.

☞Self-support is the first essential in the great problem of self-respect.

☞Nearly every industry, especially that of farming, is art and science.

☞A cotemporary rises to remark that 'fall goods are slightly on the rise."

——Two nice, airy front rooms in the 2nd story of the CAROLINIAN Building for rent.

☞Men who have anything in their heads find plenty to do with their hands.

——A double-seated, second hand carriage, for either one of two horses, for sale at a nominal price. Call at this office.

☞Napoleon said: "It is weak men who accuse the strong of good fortune." Luck is a tool—pluck a hero.

——Fowler & Co., are "on the sod" as usual, with a splendid stock of fall and winter goods.

☞Space is already being engaged on the Elizabeth City Fair Grounds for the display of agricultural implements, machinery, etc.

☞When a man conveys to you in the language of slang and profanity the information that he "is a gentleman," it is a waste of time to doubt him.

☞Medical authorities insist that stimulants weaken the voice, and perhaps they do. It must be admitted, however, that they strengthen the breath.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞Men steal, lie, murder for love of money. Men steal, lie, murder for the love of woman. Yet this would be a cold and cheerless world without money, and existence without women would be but a sorry plodding for the most of us.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞Possibly "Critic" is a little too severe. It isn't every editor who can reason in a straight line, and who has learned to condense his ideas and marshal them so that they count for all they are worth? The individual referred to don't happen to be where nature intended him to be.

——Examine Moses Weisels stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

☞Woman's work is just as important to the welfare of mankind and to the progress of the world as man's. Recognizing this, the Managers of the Elizabeth City Fair have given the kitchen, dairy and Ladies' work department pro minent consideration.

——Two second hand Sitting Room Stoves for sale, very cheap. Call at this office.

☞The struggles in this world, how numerous they are! There has been laid, by some mysterious influence, upon hundreds of thousands of men and women in this world the heavy burden of struggle. Struggling is a tough occupation. It is a daily thought and a nightly wonder how to pay the rent, how to meet the bills, how to feed and clothe the children, how to arrange for education, how, often times, to live.

——Big shoes, little shoes, coarse shoes, fine shoes, all fresh from the factory at Fowler & Co's.

☞We clip the following from the Plymouth *Beacon*:

Deputy Collector A. C. Lehman is home again after an absence of a few weeks at Raleigh. He informs us that he will return to Raleigh in a week or so taking with him his family who will make it their future home. This is sad news to our entire community, for we regret to lose from our midst a family that have added as much to the social circle of the town as that of Mr. Lehman's.

——NO MONEY IN IT.—Said an old citizen lately: "I've quit doing my trading with the stores where they put it on and take it off. It makes you feel good at first to get a reduction when you buy, but when you find that though you've got so much taken off you've paid more than the first price asked at some other store, it makes you sick. There's no money in that for me. I'm going in for Robinson & Co's, store and a straight one price deal, hereafter."

☞We repeat, the summer of 1889 has been a phenomenally wet one. It has brought more devastating rain floods than any preceeding one on record. Never before, since Noah raised his umbrella on the way to the Ark, has there been such a prolonged succession of amazing "downpours." Almost every section, like Will Waterproof in his tavern, has been

"Soaked and saturated, out and out,
Through every convolution."

And the end is not yet. The rains keep coming, and the wise prophets predict considerable more stormy weather before October ends.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

☞Court at Gatesville next week.

☞Goldsmith said that he chose his wife as she did her wedding gown, for qualities that would wear well.

☞Many farmers now regret that they did not plant more rice this year, as the season has been so favorable for it. The great trouble so general with our "tillers of the soil" is—they won't learn to diversify their crops. Farming will never be successful until this is done.

☞The Elizabeth City Fair is intended to be an annual exponent of the resources and activities, and the growth and prosperity of the people who live within a patronizing distance of it. And every individual should never allow the season for holding it to approach without preparing something to exhibit, nor permit it to go by without giving it a substantial support.

☞The editor spent a part of two days this week at Edenton. He met scores of his old friends and made some pleasant new acquaintances. He has a warm place in his heart, for the good people of the pretty little "City on the Bay," for they have always treated him kindly. They are booming their Fair. They have a splendid building, a fine track and like the Elizabeth City Fair, they wisely located their site near the railroad. The dates of the Fair are October 29 to November 1st.

——Court is in session, with a larger State docket than usual, still the legal brethren complain that business in their line is exceedingly dull. The colored man Eli Young, arrested at Elizabeth City, charged with a criminal outrage on a little col. girl, plead guilty of assault with intent to commit rape. He was sentenced 5 years at hard labor in the State prison.

LOCAL MENTION

Mr. C. H. Robinson and family have returned from the Yellow Sulphur Springs of Virginia.—John H. Burgess has removed his Grocery from the Hotel corner to the store room on the South east corner of Main and Road streets.—Mr. Harry C. Price made a flying visit to his parents last week.—The Godfrey store on the corner of Road and Ehringhaus streets has been purchased by Mr. Jerry Sawyer.—Rev. P. W. Melick left on Thursday on a visit to his old home in Pensylvania, and he will take in Philadelphia, New York and Boston before he returns.—Moses Weisel has returned with a large stock of seasonable goods.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Flora returned from their bridal trip on Friday.—The new Grand Stand at the Elizabeth City Fair Grounds will be the handsomest and most comfortable in the State—W. G. Ambrose has opened a Restaurant on the European plan in the Robinson building on Water street recently occupied by J. F. Dutton.—Jacob Salomonsky left on Saturday for his Fall and Winter stock.—W. W. Speight, of Sunsbury, U. S. Internal Revenue Guager, gave us a call the other day. He is one of Natures noblemen, an "honest man."—

Only three weeks till the Fair.
Still ample time to prepare.
Let every one be sure to go
And bring along something to show.

—The iron fixtures for the new jail having arrived, work has been resumed.—Attention is again called to the neglected condition of the Cemetery. The rank weeds need cutting down.—A lively interest is being taken in the Tournament on the second day of the Elizabeth City Fair October 24. It will be a lively affair.—The new Rector of the Episcopal Church is expected here this week.—Boys and girls, prepare for the "spelling match" on the first day of the Fair.—The job work done at the CAROLINIAN office gives entire satisfaction. Mr. Lane Simons, the Foreman, is a good printer and is always at his post of duty—A new roof is being put on the Main Building of the Elizabeth City Fair. All articles placed on exhibition will be safely protected.—Mr. H. H. Ransom, Prof Sheep's Assistant at the Academy, arrived on Thursday and has been installed.—Who'll get Selig's fine gold pen offered for the best specimen of penmanship exhibited at the Elizabeth City Fair? It's worth trying for.—The Electric light poles are about all up. The lights will be in operation about the time of the Fair.—We had a pleasant call from Lieut. W. A. Failing a few days ago and he impressed us favorably.—Special repairs are being made on the street fronting the Market House.—Most excellent and instructive sermons were delivered in the Methodist and Baptist Churches on Sunday morning and night.—The Coronation ceremonies in front of the Grand Stand on the last day, October 25th, of the Elizabeth City Fair, is already attracting attention. Who'll be the "Queen of Love and Beauty?"—There has been more repairs, improvements and building in Elizabeth City this season than during any previous one.—Contractor R. W. Berry is building a shed over the wharf at the Oil Mills.—Mr. E. F. Aydlett proposes putting three large store rooms in the Clark proberty recently purchased.—Thompson & Son having just finished burning a kiln of brick can fill all orders.—Mrs. Chandler, of New York, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. B. Flora.—Mrs. Moses Weisel has returned from a visit to Portsmouth, Va.—D. W. Raper, of Edenton, was here last week prospecting for a site for a large grist mill.—The chairs for the new Presbyterian Church have arrived.

Farmers' State Institute.

To be held at Raleigh during Fair week October, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1889.

The Institute will be opened every day at 11 a. m,

Dr. D. Reid Parker, Director.
Hon, John Robinson, Chairman.

Discussions of the questions proposed will be opened by speakers designated and will then be open, and all invited to participate.

There will be a number of addresses by distinguished speakers.

The present partial programme is announced:

Tuesday, 15th.

What are the best opportunities presented the farmer in the Albemarle section? Hon. Elihu A. White, Belvidere.

What are the obstacles to agricultural development in the mountain section? J. B. Freeman, Hendersonville.

Wednesday, 16th—Alliance Day.

Should the farmers co-operate to manufacture their products into the first stages? Walter Phillips, Battleboro; B. F. Grady, Albertson.

Thursday, 17th—Road Working.

Good roads are a prime necessity to the farm: Hon. S. B. Alexander, Charlotte; Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh.

Friday, 18th.

The agricultural and manufacturing possibilities of the Piedmont section, and what methods will most rrpidly develop them: Virgil A. Wilson, Pfaftown; R. P. Rhinehart, Newton.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. Wadsworth, Druggist.

"If humor, wit, and honesty could save" from the ills flesh is heir to, what a good price they'd bring in market. Well, twenty-five centswill buy a panacea—Salvation Oil.

A merchant down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough, cold and other similar affections. Price 25 cents.

WANTED SALESMEN. We want a few more reliable and energetic men to handle our wonderful book. Nearly 500,000 sold to date. One man sells 30 copies in a single day, another 120 in a week. A rare chance to secure a permanent, paying position.

Address us at once, stating age, occupation, and reference.

J. A. WILMORE & CO., Publishers
43 & 45 Centre Street,
New York

july 17-2m

Elizabeth City Academy.

Fall Session Opens

September 16th, 1889.

Full corps of Teachers—all specialists. Thoroughness in our work assured. New Building, new Pianos and Organs.

Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including Tuition, Board, Lodging and Washing, will be:

In Primary Grade,	$100.
In Intermediate Grade,	$110.
In Advanced Grade,	$120.

MUSIC AND ART EXTRA.

Music Lessons, two hours per week, fifty cents per hour, Drawing Lessons in class, one dollar per month. Drawing or Painting on Chian, private lessons, 50 cents per hour.

Enrollment last year 145 students, representing seven counties. Send for catalogue. Address,

S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N. C

July 24-3mo.

A VALUABLE WATER MILL FOR SALE.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 25th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE.

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN SPEARMINT, &c.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

86 & 88 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

12-38.

Superior to all Substitutes For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants. **Drew Manufacturing Co.,** BALTIMORE, Md.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

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Ocean Guardian. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889. Be ready. The Saloon is the home.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A Budget of News From Various Parts of the World.

A Woman Confesses to Murder After Being Strung Up.

A few days since a farmer named Dudley, living near El Dorado, Kan., engaged a Mr and Mrs. Edwards to assist him in gathering his crops. While walking to the farm that afternoon they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer, who were on the way home from Rosalie, accompanied by their three-year-old child. Arriving at the Dudley farm, Mrs Bloomer placed her child in Mrs. Edwards' charge, while she accompanied her husband to the field to see Mr. Dudley.

When they returned to the house the child was missing. The neighbors were summoned to institute a search, but the child could not be found. Mrs. Edwards's strange actions aroused suspicion, and she was finally charged with having murdered the child. She denied the charge indignantly, and the search was continued. The child could not be found.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer were satisfied that Mrs. Edwards had made away with it, and to test their suspicions they proposed to extract a confession from her. Accordingly she was told that she was to be hanged, and had better confess the crime. She obstinately maintained that she knew nothing of the cause of the child's disappearance. A rope was found, one end placed about her neck, and the other thrown over the limb of a tree. Just as her body was about to leave the ground she broke down, and confessed that owing to her extreme annoyance at the child's disobedience of her commands, she had killed it, and given the body to her husband to dispose of it. He carried it to the creek near by and threw it into the water.

Her husband denied any complicity in the crime and the same means were resorted to to force a confession from him. He was strung up for a minute or two and then cut down. He then confessed that he had seen his wife carry the body of the child to the creek and dispose of it there. He, himself, he said, had nothing to do with the crime, except to witness the disposal of the body.

The neighbors then began a systematic search of the premises and creek. If Mrs Edward's story is verified both she and her husband will doubtless be lynched, as great excitement prevails over the affair.

Death of a Noted Novelist.

Wilkie Collins, the noted English novelist, who had been seriously ill for some time, died a few days ago.

William Wilkie Collins was born in London in January, 1824, and was the oldest son of William Collins, R. A., the well-known rustic painter. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Carpenter, a noted portrait painter. He was put in the tea trade, but left that to study law. His first literary work was a biography of his father, published in 1848. From that time he devoted himself entirely to literature, and published "Antonina," 1850; "Rambles Beyond Railways," 1851; "Basil," 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 1854. Then in *Household Words*, "After Dark," 1856, and "The Dead Secret," 1857. After that came "The Queen of Hearts," 1859; "The Woman in White," 1860; "No Name," 1862, which appeared in *All the Year Round*; "My Miscellanies," 1863; "Armadale," 1866; "The Moonstone," 1868; "Man and Wife," 1870; "Poor Miss Finch," 1872; "Miss or Mrs. and Other Stories in Outline," 1873; "The New Magdalen" 1873; "The Law and the Lady," 1875; "Two Destinies," 1876; "The Haunted Hotel," 1878; "The Fallen Leaves," 1879; "A Rogue's Life, from His Birth to His Marriage," 1870; "The Black Robe," 1881; "Heart and Science," 1883; "I Say No," 1884; "The Evil Genius," 1886, and several novels recently or now current in the periodicals. The most of his stories is Wilkie Collins's life to Americans. As a dramatist he was not successful. The novelist visited this country at the end of 1873 and gave public readings.

Storms and Land Slides in Mexico.

Advices from different parts of Mexico say very heavy storms have been sweeping over that country since August 15. The latest storm was along the Pacific coast, and the steamers Porfirio Diaz and Mata have reportedly been wrecked. After a five days' steady rain in the State of Vera Cruz, a cyclone passed over the town of Chicintepec, causing great destruction, and, to add to the terror of the inhabitants, a great land slide occurred on the mountain back of the town, a part of which passed directly over the town, cutting a great swath through the buildings, and carrying away everything in its path.

A torrent of water then poured down the gulley made by the land slide, and flooded that part of the place not already destroyed. There was no loss of life, however, as the people had warning and sufficient time to escape, but the destruction in crops and loss of cattle was very great. Two locomotives and ten freight cars on the Mexican Central Railroad were wrecked near Lagos, and Engineer Brandt, an American, was killed, and Engineer Escrcia and Firemen Bolina and Martinez fatally wounded.

Minnesota's Great Discovery.

A Bohemian stonecutter of St. Paul, Minn., named August Boorfried, has discovered a combination of chemicals by the use of which the hardest stone can be dissolved and cast into any desired shape, the casting being as hard as flint, translucent and capable of taking on a brilliant lustre. It varies in color according to the stone used, and can be had from a bright red to a beautiful azure blue. While in the fluid form it can be used for coating anything having a stone or glassy surface. Mr. Boorfried claims that car wheels and rails can be made in this way. He will start for the East in a few days to secure the backing of wealthy capitalists.

The Proposed Glass Trust.

George F. Kimball, a Chicago dealer in window glass, says of the proposed glass "trust" that the works at Streator, Ottawa, Rock Island and other places in the West have passed into the hands of the owners of New York concerns, the properties being bought outright. The purchaser is the United Glass Company of New York, capitalized at $5,000,000.

In some cases stockholders in the local companies have exchanged their holdings for stock in the "trust" company. It is purposed to place the fifty-five glass factories of the country under one management. The main office of the company is to be New York.

Hopkins's Bloody Work.

Seeley Hopkins, of Phillipsburg, Penn., while intoxicated, provoked a quarrel with his wife, and becoming violently enraged, procured a revolver and shot her dead. He then went up stairs and shot his wife's mother dead, after which he proceeded to an adjoining livery stable, where he shot himself twice in the head, but neither shot will prove even serious. He was placed under arrest immediately and will be brought to Bellefonte.

Jealously and a belief in the faithlessness of his wife are believed to have been the reasons that incited Hopkins to the crime.

The Officials Apologized.

The Governments of the United States and France have finally reached a settlement of the diplomatic complications arising from the arrest and discourteous treatment of Mrs. Dorr, Miss Van Nostrand, and another New York lady by the French police authorities at Mentone because of a dispute over a dressmaker's bill. The French Government has made an explanation and an apology, with notice that the offending officials have been reprimanded.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Summary of the Annual Report of Commissioner Mitchell.

C. E. Mitchell, the Commissioner of Patents, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior the preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the year ended June 30, 1889. There were received during the year 36,740 applications for patents, 808 applications for design patents, 101 applications for reissue patents, 1231 applications for registration of trade marks, 772 applications for registration of labels, and 2345 caveats, making a total of 42,047. The number of patents granted during the year, including reissues and designs, was 21,518, the number of trade marks registered 1111, the number of labels registered 312, making a total of 22,941.

The number of patents withheld for nonpayment of final fees was 2858, and the number of patents expired 11,910.

The receipts from all sources during the year aggregated were $1,186,557, and the expenditures, including printing and binding, stationery and contingent expenses, $968,097, leaving a surplus for the year of $186,860, which makes the total amount in the United States Treasury to the credit of the patent fund $3,524,526. A comparative statement shows that the receipts of the office were $83,563 in excess of those of last year, while the expenditures were $45,967 in excess of those of 1888. At the close of the fiscal year 1888-1889, the business of the Patent Office, says the report, was in a satisfactory condition as compared with former years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

HERRICK LAPES, aged thirteen, of Wareham, Mass., was killed by Joseph Lebarron, a boy nine years of age, with a pocket knife.

A HEAVY bridge near Danbury, Conn., collapsed, carrying down a wagon, horses and ten men a distance of twenty feet. One of the men was killed and four others badly injured.

LEONARD & ELLIS'S oil refineries at Shadyside, N. J., have been burned. The total loss reaches to about $500,000.

THE World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings have selected the north end of Central Park, Morningside and Riverside Parks, and the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds, New York city, as the place for holding the Exposition.

AT the Alaska Colliery, at Mount Carmel, Penn., two miners, Hugh Roberts and Anthony Marchetty, were instantly killed by a fall of rock.

MAGGIE TOBIN, aged ten, of Philadelphia, shot and killed her six-year-old sister Ellen, while playing with a revolver that had been carelessly left within the children's reach.

MRS. PATRICK FARRELL, a boarding house keeper at Jermyn, Penn., was stabbed to the heart while trying to separate two fighting boarders.

MAXWELL STRAUB, who was arrested at Elmira for intoxication, has died in jail. The Coroner's examination reveals traces of poison, and it is believed that he was drugged and robbed.

A LOCOMOTIVE was thrown from the track near Ithaca, and Engineer Orlando Seeley was instantly killed.

JACOB FITZGERALD, of Cayuga, dropped dead in Watkins. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention and went to Watkins to take a train for Saratoga.

EX-MAYOR P. D. WALTER, of Lockport, has died from the effects of a fall.

DELEGATES to the Republican State Convention and the meeting of the Republican State League gathered at Saratoga.

BY the upsetting of a boat in Boston Harbor E. G. Bartwell of Waltham and Arthur Taft of Dedham, Mass., were drowned.

THERE have been heavy frosts in Vermont and Northern New York; heavy snow fell on Mount Washington.

THE Boston Board of Aldermen have voted to erect statues to Generals Grant and Sheridan and Admiral Farragut.

SHERIFF NICHOLAS C. DEMAREST, of Bergen County, N. J., was run over by an express train at Rutherford and instantly killed.

THE New York *Daily Graphic*, an illustrated paper, has ceased publication.

AN extraordinary plague of pleuropneumonia has broken out among the cattle of Chester County of the adjoining counties of Montgomery and Berks, Penn.

South and West.

THE Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad has been sold under a foreclosure for $5,000,000.

MRS. HIRAM SNELL, of Malad, Idaho, has just given birth to six children—three boys and three girls.

THE survivors of the Northern and Southern armies at the battle of Chickamauga, at a meeting in Chattanooga, resolved to turn the battlefield into a National park.

THE residence of Mrs. A. Lenbower, near Deer Park, Md., was destroyed by fire during her absence, and her two children, aged three and six years, were burned to death.

ONE person has been killed and several injured by leaping from an electric car, which plunged down Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn. The current had failed it.

BLACKMAN BROTHERS' saw mill and sash factory at Snohomish, W. T., has been burned. Loss $150,000; no insurance.

JOSEPH T. RAYMOND, aged twenty-six, was hanged at Moorhead, Minn., for the murder of a policeman.

THE Wyoming Constitutional Convention has adopted a chapter vesting ownership of irrigating waters in the State and recognizing rights of prior appropriation.

IN a riot which has taken place at Oklahoma City, the soldiers charged the mob with fixed bayonets, and many persons were wounded.

A PACKAGE containing over $40,000 belonging to the United States Express Company has been stolen from a bank vault in Hurley, Wis.

AN explosion of gas in a coal mine near Dayton, Tenn., has badly injured nine men two fatally.

LIGHTNING struck the house of Mr. Spaulding, at Winona, Minn., killing his six-year daughter, and fatally injuring his wife.

ONE passenger was killed and several injured in a collision on the Northwestern Railroad at Blackberry, Ill.

AT a cake walk at Culpeper, Va., Jame Fitzgerald shot and killed his wife for permitting a handsomer man to kiss her.

THE President and ex-Senator Henry G Davis made a trip into West Virginia from Deer Park, Md.

THE Corn Palace Exhibition at Sioux City Iowa., is open to-day.

THE public schools have been closed at Marion, Ind., owing to the prevalence o diphtheria.

THE firm of Belford, Clarke & Co., prominent Chicago book publishers, with branches at New York and San Francisco, has suspended, and a receiver has been appointed.

WALTER BALL, of West Point, Va., and his son have been indicted by the Grand Jury for compelling B. T. Barham, at the point of a pistol, to marry Mr. Ball's daughter.

Washington.

THE American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has cabled that a riot has occurred at the island of Navassa, and several Americans were killed. The man-of-war Galena has been ordered to the scene.

THE Coeur d'Alene Indians have agreed to sell 250,000 acres from their reservation in Idaho to the Government for $500,000.

THE Secretary of War has decided to accept the offer of the Indian Rights Association to purchase a tract of land in North Carolina for Geronimo's band of Indians, and to establish them there in a more civilized mode of life.

MAJOR THEOPHILUS GAINES, of West Virginia, has been appointed Chief of the Pension Division of the Third Auditor's office, and E. L. Jordan Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, of the Life-saving Service, has recommended an increase in the number of life-saving stations on the Atlantic Coast.

AT the regular meeting of the Woman's National Industrial League at Washington, it was resolved that the women of America should insist on the right to be properly represented in the great Exposition of 1892.

THE United States ship Pensacola has been detailed to convey the members of the Solar Eclipse Expedition to St. Paul de Loando.

THE Superintendent of the Census has appointed Richard P. Rothwell, of New York, chief special agent to take charge of the collection of statistics of gold and silver for the XIth Census.

SEVERAL of the South American delegates to the International Congress have arrived in this country.

COLONEL SWITZLER, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at the request of Secretary Windom, has tendered his resignation.

Foreign.

A HEBREW family of six persons, at Szamar, Hungary, have been killed with hatchets and terribly mutilated by unknown persons. The motive of the crime was robbery.

TWENTY students have been arrested at Kiew, Russia, for college disturbances.

LORD MAYOR SEXTON, of Dublin, has declared that Mr. Balfour's proposed Catholic university will not divert Irishmen from seeking home rule.

A WAR fleet has been ordered to Tangiers, Morocco, by the Government of Spain, and 10,000 troops held in readiness to back its demand for the release of Spaniards captured by Moors.

THE freedom of the city of Dublin has been conferred by Lord Mayor Sexton upon Lady Sandhurst Stamfield, the English Home Ruler, amid great enthusiasm.

CROPS in Austria are greatly damaged by a heavy snowfall. Peasant cottages are snowed under.

THE British warship Lily has been wrecked on the Labrador coast with the loss of seven lives, and the steamer Florence foundered in the Irish Sea and nine persons perished.

THE result of the French elections has been a substantial victory for the Republicans.

THE Government of the South American Republic of Ecuador has prohibited the immigration of Chinese.

WILLIAM H. K. REDMOND, an Irish Home Rule member of Parliament, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offenses under the Crimes act.

CAPTAIN MUNGO and Lieutenant Cabura, two Mexican cavalry officers, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for crossing into the United States territory in search of deserters.

THE accounts published for the fiscal year of 1888 show that the Russian Government receipts exceed the expenditures by 30,000,000 rubles.

THE business portion of Kensington, Prince Edward's Island, has been burned.

ANOTHER strike occurred of the stevedores employed in the East India docks, London.

WILKIE COLLINS, the famous novelist, has died of paralysis of the heart.

THE United States warship Enterprise arrived at Inverary, Scotland, and the Duke of Argyle entertained the officers of the vessel at his castle.

ALTHOUGH General Boulanger has been personally successful in getting elected to the French Assembly, his followers have been overwhelmingly defeated. The Republicans will have a majority of almost 150 members in the new Assembly. Boulanger having been declared ineligible by the High Court of Justice, his election is useless unless validated by the future Chamber.

A CHEST of dynamite exploded at the station in St. Petersburg just before the Czar of Russia departed for Copenhagen.

LATER NEWS.

IN the case of Henry S. Ives, the young "Napoleon of Finance" charged with an over-issue of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad stock, the jury at New York disagreed, ten standing for conviction and two for acquittal.

DEPOSITS of gold said to be in paying quantities have just been discovered near Hanover, Penna.

THE Republican State Convention of Massachusetts has nominated J. Q. A. Brackett for Governor, and other officers.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and Senator Davis were present at the Centennial celebration at Cumberland, Md.

THE town of Fort Gay, W. Va., is terrorized by a gang of roughs. A beating they gave to the Mayor and his marshals caused these officials to resign.

THE Republican State Convention of Mississippi has nominated General James R. Chalmers for Governor and W. C. Mathison (colored) for Secretary of State.

THE annual convention of the American Bankers' Association opened in Kansas City, fully 1000 delegates being present.

Two hundred men entered the jail at Winona, Miss., captured Sol Purnell, a colored man, and hanged him to a railroad trestle.

GENERAL SHEEMAN presided at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Chicago was selected as the next meeting place.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the resignation of Dr. James P. Kimball, of Pennsylvania, as Director of the Mint.

TANI KWO YING, the new Chinese Minister, with his retinue of twenty-five, arrived at Washington.

THE commission appointed to select a site for a navy yard on the Pacific coast north of the forty-second parallel has recommended the selection of a point on Puget Sound.

SECRETARY TRACY will ask Congress to build ten new steel men-of-war and to leave their size, horse power and general design to the Navy Department.

ELIZA COOK, the noted English poetess, is dead in her seventy-second year.

JOE KEMP, who was taken out from the Quebec ruins alive after one hundred hours' imprisonment, has died.

ASLEEP MANY YEARS.

Prolonged Stupor of a Minnesota Man—Strange Effects of Ague.

In the little village of Utica, Minn., lives Herman Harms, who has been sleeping soundly most of the time for the last twelve years. Thousands of people have been to visit the man. Doctors have come long distances to see him. What the secret of his long sleep is no one has been able to discover. The story is not a legend, neither is the sleeper a myth. He is sleeping still. The doctors say that he may live and sleep twenty years to come.

Harms is a German about fifty-one years old. Twelve years ago he was seized with fever and ague. He had long spells of fevered sleep for four years, Then the mysterious spell seemed to leave him, and for three years he was almost a well man. May 19, 1884, Harms ate his morning meal as usual. Suddenly he felt stupor coming over him. He put down the cup that he held in his hand, rose and cast himself heavily upon the bed. Almost before he touched the bed he was asleep. For three years he slumbered. He did not even dream. He lived, but it was a living death. Many remedies were tried, but they did no good.

The strangest thing about this mysterious man is that in this period of three years Harms woke every night of his own accord about 12 o'clock, rose famished, ate his supper and went back to bed. Once every day he emerged from oblivion and talked with the friends, entered for a few moments into the old family life and then slipped away again. At the end of three years he again rose from his bed, but his limbs had grown weak from long disuse. He was able to totter about the house in a feeble way, in constant fear that sleep would again overtake him.

For a few days he walked out in the sunlight. For a few months he kept awake. Then he felt the stupor come upon him. His eyes grew heavy, his limbs leaden, and he sank down under the weight of sleep. This time he has been asleep for nearly two years, but he does not awake in the way he formerly did. He cannot rise in bed, and it is plain that he is gradually sinking. Now he wakes only when he is awakened. It has been suggested that he is in a hypnotic condition; that while his body sleeps his mind is living another life.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

A Freight Train Crashes Into a Passing Coach.

A frightful disaster to a suburban passenger train has occurred in the southern outskirts of Chicago, Ill. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train was crashed into by a freight train at the Lake Shore and Pan Handle crossing near Eighty-seventh street, Englewood. Five persons were killed and four seriously injured. The passenger train was at a stand-still, one coach projecting over the crossing. Into this coach containing about sixty persons, plunged the freight train, traveling rapidly at right angles to the Rock Island train. The wreck of the passenger coach was instant and complete. The accident was clearly due to the carelessness of the engineer.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IMPORTED laborers in Alabama recently were paid five cents per day.

ENGLAND'S Engineers' Union has 52,000 members, and has spent $14,092,575 in benefits since 1852.

THE Amalgamated Machinists' Union of New York city is active in its efforts to form a national organization.

THE convention of the International Cigarmakers' Union of America was recently in session in New York city.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has become one of the foremost champions of the eight-hour movement in England.

THREE workmen were discharged by a leather manufacturer in Newark, N. J., because they did not work on Labor Day.

IN some of the densely populated districts of London there are barbers who shave customers for the moderate sum of one cent each.

ACCORDING to the news from Maine, all the sawmills on the Penobscot River are now in full operation under the new adjustment of wages.

THE greatest single industry in any city in the world is said to be the manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia. It employs 7350 looms and 17,800 workmen.

IT is not likely that there will be another strike of the seamen on the ocean steamers at the English ports for a long time again. The last strike was a miserable failure.

THE National Textile Workers' Union, which holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor, now has a membership of 3000, distributed among nineteen branches.

AT the Convention of the National Brewers' Union in Cincinnati, eighteen branches were represented. New York will continue to be the headquarters of the National Union.

THERE are limestone works at Glenarm, in County Antrim, Ireland, where several hundreds of people are employed at wages averaging $4 per week for very hard work and long hours.

MISS SALLIE L. BULL, of Alaska, has been appointed a copyist in the Interior Department at Washington, on certificate from the Civi Service Commission. Miss Bull is the first person ever appointed to the department service from Alaska.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A Mail and Passenger Train Plundered by Desperadoes.

The Expressman Made to Surrender at the Point of a Pistol.

The Mobile and Ohio south bound mail and passenger train has been held up by train robbers at Buckatunna, Miss., a station seventy miles north of Mobile, Ala.

Just before the train left Buckatunna two men disguised mounted behind the tender of the train and covered Engineer Jack Terrell and Fireman Thomas Hust with revolvers. The leader ordered the engineer to pull out and stop at the bridge, two miles below Buckatunna, and to place the train so that the express and mail car should be on the furthur side of the bridge from the rest of the train, the bridge being a trestle over a deep creek.

"You obey instructions or it's death," he said.

The engineer reluctantly obeyed and ran the train where the men with the pistols wanted it.

Then there appeared a third robber, disguised like the other two. These three made the engineer and fireman come with them to the express car and the engineer had to call out to Expressman J. W. Dunning to open the door of the car. Dunning, taking in the situation, opened the door and the chief robber jumped in, the other two remaining outside to guard the engineer and fireman. The leader made the messenger dump the contents of the safe into a canvas sack, but noticing that he was not closely watched, Dunning shoved some of the money aside, so that about $1000 was hidden, the robbers getting $2700. All this money belonged to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Alongside the express car door was a pile of $70,000 Government money, en route to Florida, which the robbers failed to notice.

Then the robbers made the expressman get out of the car and go with them to the mail car. W. C. Bell, the mail agent, had suspected that robbery was going on and tried to get into a baggage car with a number of registered mail packages. Just as he stepped to the end door of the car he saw through a glass that the robbers had intercepted him. The leader, supposed to be Bunch, faced him, pistol in hand, and, finding Bell's arms full of packages, said:

"Dump those here on my left arm."

There were twenty-four packages in all, and Bell dumped them as requested. The robber then made Bell hand him a registered pouch and ordered the agent to open it, but Bell had no key, so the robber carried the pouch off with him. The pouch was made up at Meriden and the contents and value are unknown.

There was no more shooting and the train was ordered to pull out at once, which it did, the robbers disappearing in the undergrowth on the west side of the track. The train pulled down to Citronville and swapped time with the accommodation train, and the accommodation train engine and car was sent back to the scene of the robbery with detectives and the local police.

The leader of the robbers is a man six feet high, of about one hundred and seventy pounds weight, dressed in common clothing and a slouch hat. His assistants wore common clothing and nothing to distinguish them. When the handkerchief slipped down a little out of the leader's face the express messenger says he saw he had a black mustache and he thinks he had a beard.

The leader of the robbers is believed to be Rube Burrows, a noted desperado, the man for whom a search created so much excitement in the northern part of Alabama a few months ago. At that time it is believed he was organizing a gang to head up some train, and the Mobile and Ohio company, anticipating an attack, armed all its train hands with Winchester rifles. This was made public, and was doubtless what the robber referred to when he said during the progress of robbing the mail car: "The Mobile and Ohio dared me to hold up a train, and I wanted to show them I could do it."

Another Train Robbery in Texas.

At a late hour in the night, as the north bound Santa Fe train was pulling out of Crowley, ten miles south of Fort Worth, Texas, three men boarded the train and two others jumped on the locomotive. The two on the engine placed pistols to the heads of the engineer and firemen and told them to stop.

The robbers cut the engine, baggage, mail and express cars from the rest of the train and made the engineer pull half a mile further. One of the men then got into the express car and ordered the messenger to show them the money. He pointed to three bags of Mexican silver dollars. One of the men ripped open a sack and shovelled the silver out of the door, while the other one threw out the other sacks. They took two packages, said to contain $5000 each, but overlooked three or four money packages for Fort Worth. The engineer was then made to couple up and move.

The train reached Fort Worth at midnight, and a posse of twenty men started in pursuit at once.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

Cut His Sister for Interfering With His Amusement.

While Frank Hollywood, aged ten years, of New Bedford, Mass., was playing with an old clock at the residence of his father his sister Mary kicked the clock. Frank then stabbed his sister in the right limb with the jagged blade of an old knife, severing the femoral artery. The girl was picked up unconscious and dying. The boy was arrested. While being conveyed to the station house he tried to break away from the officers, with the avowed intention of drowning himself in the bay.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

LORD TENNYSON walks three miles every day.

KING ALFONSO, of Spain, weighs thirty-five pounds.

MRS. CLEVELAND writes a letter to her mother every day in the year.

MARY ANDERSON is responsible for the popularity of English shoes among Americans.

MR. EDISON smokes a great deal; the more work he does, the more cigars he consumes.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, the historian of the colored race in America, is living at Worcester.

MARSHAL FIELD is rated the wealthiest man in Chicago, with a fortune amounting to $25,000,000.

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, reaches his office by 8:30 every morning and never leaves before 5.

JOAQUIN MILLER contemplates purchasing a yacht and leaving San Francisco for a cruise in the South Seas.

MME. CARNOT, wife of the French President, is of medium height, with olive complexion and Roman features.

CHARLES F. FARRAR, son of Canon Farrar, of England, has come to this country to complete his education.

PRINCE BISMARCK now devotes a great of time to playing solitaire. This was a favorite card game of Napoleon I.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, isseventy-nine years old, and has represented his State at Washington thirty-five years.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Civil Service Commissioner, is getting comfortably near immortality. His handwriting has been discovered to be as bad as Horace Greeley's.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is still undecided as to his European trip. Mrs. Cleveland is said to be anxious to go across and spend a few months in the south of France.

MARK TWAIN asks from $500 to a $1000 for a story or sketch and he gets what he asks. Frank Stockton's price for 3000 words is $250. T. B. Aldrich charges $300 for a few verses.

SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR, Governor of New Zealand, has recently made the ascent of Mount Victoria, 13,121 feet high, the highest peak of the Owen Stanley range, New Zealand.

MISS HELEN GOULD, daughter of Jay Gould, is said to have always believed she had a mission to teach, and even now instructs four music pupils, members of her church, at her home.

WILKIE COLLINS, the novelist, is short and delicate looking, with very small hands and feet and a cheerful face. His luxuriant hair and beard are snowy white, and he habitually wears spectacles. He is an inveterate smoker.

THE census of the City of Mexico, taken recently under the direction of Governor Ceballeros, shows a population of 329,535.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EIGHT straight victories is Columbus's best record for the season.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RUSK has become an admirer of baseball.

ARTHUR IRWIN is playing a wonderfully brilliant game at Washington's short field.

THE Chicagos have no chance now for the championship, but they play just like pennant winners, and never relax a bit in their efforts.

WINNING the League and subsequently the world's championship means a division of seven or eight thousand dollars among the New York players.

FOGARTY, of Philadelphia, is at the head of the League base-runners, with Brown, of Boston, second; Kelly, of Boston, third, and Ward, of New York, fourth.

NEW HAVEN, Hartford, Waterbury, Providence, Fall River, Worcester, Lowell and Manchester, is the circuit outlined for the proposed New England League of next season.

UMPIRES MCQUADE and Curry agree that the double umpire system is the only proper one for the game, and that it would be wise economy in many ways for the League to adopt it next season.

WHEN Kelly signed a three year contract with the Bostons one of the provisions in it was that he was to captain the team during that period. Kelly says he will remain Captain until his contract expires.

RYAN is Chicago's best base stealer. Brown has upheld Boston's honor in that respect, McAleer for the Clevelands, Glasscock for Indianapolis, Ward for New York, Fogarty for Philadelphia, Hanlon for the Pittsburgs and Hoy for the Washingtons.

DURING the season there have been 19 tenninning games, 5 eleven-inning games, 3 twelve-inning games, 2 thirteen-inning games, and 1 fifteen-inning game—the one played at Chicago on Aug. 2, when Chicago finally won from Cleveland by a score of 8 to 7.

THE total number of tie games up to recent date is eight. The Bostons have tied twice with New York and once with Chicago. The Clevelands have tied once each with Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Washington. Chicago has tied once with Pittsburg, and Philadelphia once with Washington.

THE number of "whitewashes" to date is thirty-three. Singularly enough, the Washington tail enders have a better record, in regard to this point, than any other club in the league, except the Chicagos, as these two clubs have been whitewashed only once each. Philadelphia has suffered most with eight whitewashes. Cleveland and Pittsburg have been whitewashed six times each. Boston five times, and New York and Indianapolis thrice each.

A RECENT Toledo-Detroit game at the former city was marked by two unusual incidents. Pitcher Lushman had a bone in his pitching arm broken by a liner in the first inning, and afterward Shafer got into an altercation with Umpire Brennan for calling him out, and in his anger Shafer struck Brennan. No arrests were made, as Brennan manfully said he would not disgrace the Toledo grounds by having to call upon the police for protection.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
New York	78	41	.655
Boston	77	42	.646
Philadelphia	61	59	.508
Chicago	62	63	.496
Cleveland	58	66	.468
Pittsburg	56	68	.453
Indianapolis	55	71	.437
Washington	39	76	.339

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Brooklyn	83	41	.669
St. Louis	78	44	.639
Athletic	68	50	.576
Baltimore	65	53	.551
Cincinnati	66	59	.528
Columbus	54	73	.425
Kansas City	51	72	.415
Louisville	26	99	.208

THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS.

Synopsis of the Commissioner of Education's Annual Report.

H. N. B. Dawson, the Commissioner of Education, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1889. He says that from an analysis of the statistics of public schools for the decade of 1876-'77 to 1886-'87, it appears that the growth of the system, considering the whole country, outstripped during that period the growth of population, the excess of the increase of enrollment over the increase in population, six to fourteen years of age, being 1.6 per cent. This gain, the Commissioner says, is due entirely to the progress of the public schools in the two Southern sections, and more especially in the South Central division. The sentiment in favor of free schools supported by public funds, he says, is becoming each year more universally prevalent. The public school systems of the Southern States have been undergoing an unprecedented development, under laws adapted in each case to local circumstances, and are now practically all established on a permanent basis. Colored children are apportioned an equal share of the school funds, unless in the State of Delaware, and their schools are kept open as long and under as well paid teachers as those of the white children. The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants.

In the course of his remarks upon the public schools in the principal cities, the Commissioner says: "In no department of city school work is improvement more manifest than in the primary schools, and this for the reason, perhaps, that in them there was the greatest room for improvement."

The Commissioner regrets his inability to report a general adoption of physical training in the public schools.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are now 170,000 Mormons in Utah Territory.

THE Belgian Exhibition in London next year will open on April 15.

THE gold export from the Cape and Natal South Africa, during August amounted to $600,000.

THERE is building in a shipyard in Maine, what is said to be the largest clipper ship in the world.

A COMPANY has been organized at Davenport, Iowa, for the object of building a $1,000,000 union passenger depot.

STRAY dogs are seized in Birmingham, England, and after being poisoned are cremated in a furnace at the rate of fifty a day.

THE Parliament of Sweeden has passed a law prohibiting the importation of oleomargarine, and restricting its manufacture at home.

THERE are eleven grain elevators in St. Louis, with an aggregate value of $4,000,000. They have all been consolidated under a single management.

A SERIES of torrential rain storms and floods in the southern provinces of Russia has isolated several villages by making the roads impassable.

A LONDON journal states shirts of chain armor, which cost about $500, are now worn by more than one distinguished person on the continent of Europe.

THE Disconto Gesellschaft, in conjunction with another influential bank in Hamburg, are about to issue a Chinese loan to the amount of $40,000,000.

THE first lot of ivory that has been imported into Belgium direct from the Congo, Central Africa, has just been sold at Antwerp, and realized very high prices.

M. DE FREYCINET, the French statesman, has issued a commission to inquire into the feasibleness of employing swallows to carry war messages in lieu of carrier pigeons.

IN some parts of the West, hundreds of artesian wells have been sunk, each yielding a large flow of water at a depth of 1000 feet. The water is utilized to run mills and factories.

THE Czar has a new train of cars to travel in. The cars are connected with each other by vestibules, so that he can pass from one to another without being seen from the outside, and they are covered with iron and cork.

A MEMPHIS policeman, who was called on to shoot a dog, managed to hit a boy in the leg, a man in the foot and a horse in the head, and, while he was scattering two or three more bullets along the street, the dog trotted off.

THE colony of Pitcairn Island numbers 120 people, all related by blood or marriage, and the amount of money circulating among them has never been above $80. The one who gets hold of $20 of this is considered a millionaire.

THE crews of the German men-of-war Adler and Eber, which were wrecked in the Samoa hurricane have arrived at Kiel, Germany. Prince Henry, in an address, told them that they had nobly performed their duty in Samoa, showing themselves brave sons of the Fatherland.

SECRETARY TRACY has finally decided to build the two 3000-ton cruisers in the Government navy yards. One vessel complete will be built at the New York Navy Yard, as well as the machinery for the other, while the hull and boilers of the second vessel will be constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Part of the Heights of Quebec Fall on the Houses Below.

Many Homes Demolished and People Killed and Injured

A landslide occurred at Quebec from the face of Cape Diamond, below the Citadel, at twenty minutes past seven in the evening, crushing the houses beneath it and imprisoning the inmates below the debris, which was piled to a height, in some cases, of twenty to thirty feet over the houses which were standing below.

Two fearful days of rain and flood succeeding a month of dry weather filled the crevices of the soil immediately below and beyond the southern extremity of Dufferin Terrace, and an enormous mass was detached from the cliff, and hurled as with the noise of many thunders, slowly and majestically at first, but rapidly increasing in momentum through its slide of a couple of hundred feet, over the retaining wall, pushing half a dozen houses out of its way and crushing most of them beneath its weight as though they had been so many paper boxes. Some of those who saw the slide were standing at the doors of their houses, and were too paralyzed to move out of its way. Others ran to a place of safety.

The debris of rock filled up the narrow street to the depth of some thirty feet and cut off all communication between the portions of the city north and south of it. On the wharves behind where the houses had stood, scattered timbers and the earth and rock that partly covered them were mingled with huge piles of coal that left little passageway between them and the river.

The river policemen, whose station is close by, and the city police from Champlain Market were among the first to rush to the relief of the imprisoned, the wounded and the dying sufferers. As soon as an idea was obtained of the extent of the disaster the whole force of municipal police was turned out to render assistance, and Chief Colonel Vohl applied to B Battery at the Citadel for assistance. A strong force of the military, under command of Major Wilson, turned out to aid in the removal of the debris. Fire broke out almost immediately in some of the ruins, but the brigade when summoned soon extinguished the flames and set to work to assist in the search for the dead and dying.

Nearly all the doctors of the city were in attendance and did all that was possible for the relief of the sufferers, for whom, in the absence of the Mayor from the city, stimulants were promptly obtained in the name of the city.

Quebec's famous promenade, Dufferin Terrace, has been fearfully shaken by the slide, especially that portion of it lying nearest the Citadel, which almost overhangs the cliff whence the land slide fell. Between the two last kiosks it has parted so much from the rock to which it clings that it has been condemned and closed to traffic by order of the City Engineer, there being also a wide rent in the rocks between it and the Citadel.

The mass of rock detached from the cliffs' side left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions. The houses in that locality were built of stone and brick, and inhabited by ship laborers, etc.

The officers and men of the Royal School of Cavalry and the Redemptorist Fathers went to the rescue with ropes, picks and shovels. About 600 men were put to work.

The damage is estimated at $100,000, and the killed and injured at about fifty.

Later Details.

With the break of day was started afresh the work of removing the debris of the demolished houses, and willing hands dexterously wielded picks, axes and shovels obtained for them by the City Engineer. The Royal Canadian School of Cavalry, under command of Captain Howard and Lieutenant Lessard, which, with B Battery, had done excellent service throughout the night and had retired at a late hour in the morning for necessary repose, returned to work in good time and continued the valuable aid given by them during the night.

About twelve o'clock noon the spectators at the Morgue were horrified to witness a procession of more dead bodies from the ruins and they came one after another borne upon stretchers erected by the men of Champlain street. They were carried into the River Police Station.

Mrs. McCann, one of the victims, had been saying a visit to some friends. When found her position was as if she was about tying the strings of